

# STAFF REPORT



## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

---

**DATE:** June 5, 2025

**TO:** Heritage Commission

**FROM:** Fred Ramirez, Assistant Community Development Director  
VIA: Amanda Landry, Principal Planner  
Greg Mirza-Avakyan, Senior Planner  
BY: Bobby Keatinge, Associate Planner

**SUBJECT: PROJECT NO. 24-0000692, AN APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF  
A HISTORIC RESOURCE**

---

### **RECOMMENDATION**

Adopt A RESOLUTION OF THE HERITAGE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF BURBANK RECOMMENDING THE CITY COUNCIL ADOPT A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BURBANK TO APPROVE AN APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF A HISTORIC RESOURCE.

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Anthony "Tony" Anselmo (Applicant), owner of 808 North Ford Street (Resource), submitted a request to designate the exterior and portions of the interior of the house on the subject property as a Historic Resource (the "Project") in accordance with Burbank Municipal Code (BMC) Section 10-1-927 (Designation). On May 8, 2025, the Director determined the Resource was eligible for designation and identified the Resource as an Eligible Historic Resource under eligibility Criterion C pursuant BMC Section 10-1-926 (Exhibit D).

As outlined in the subsequent sections of this report, it is staff's assessment that the criteria for approval of a Designated Historic Resource can be made. Based on this determination, staff recommends that the Heritage Commission recommend to the City Council that the application for historic designation be approved as described in the Resolution included herein as Exhibit A.

## **DESCRIPTION**

### **Property Data**

- Address: 808 North Ford Street, Burbank
- Location: East side of Nord Ford Street, between Magnolia Boulevard and West Clark Avenue
- Date of Construction: 1936 (Source: County Assessor)
- Original Architect: Unknown
- Original Builder: Unknown
- Original Owner: Unknown
- Original / Present Use: Single-family Residence
- Property Size: approx. 6,500 square-feet (Source: County Assessor)
- Building Size: 913 square-feet (Source: County Assessor)

### **Architectural Description**

#### **The Site and Surrounding Context:**

The Project site is a rectangular shaped lot on the east side of North Ford Street, between Magnolia Boulevard and West Clark Avenue, within close proximity to the southern and western boundaries of the city. The surrounding area includes one- and two-story single-family residences constructed at various periods and in various architectural styles, most of which are setback 25 to 30 feet from the front property line and are visible from the street. Along the rear property line, the Project site abuts a contemporary one-story single-family residence on North Kemp Street.

#### **Exterior Features of the Building:**

The residence is rectangular in plan with an asymmetrical façade that appears unaltered from its original design, based the architectural details and quality of the building materials. The building is setback approximately 30 feet from the front property line and a Hollywood style (center grass) driveway abuts the side, north property line. The building features a cross-cabled roof with Spanish style clay tiles and exposed brick chimney. An attached porte-cochere features a Spanish clay tiled shed roof form and arched opening. The exterior walls of the building are covered in stucco with a skip trowel finish. Half of the primary elevation is recessed behind a pair of arched openings that cover a front patio with a wood hung window, wood French doors, and main entry with a wood paneled door with a large rectangular lite. A large, wood-framed, arched, fixed window with divided lites and pronounced molding set below a square attic vent pierces the projecting volume of the front façade. The side, north elevation includes a pair of wood-framed hung windows punched into a slightly projecting volume supported by a pair of wide, curved wooden

brackets. Single-hung wood windows with vertical, rectangular lites are located toward the rear of the north elevation, adjacent to a secondary pedestrian door. The rear, east elevation includes a variety of small rectangular casement windows and a single hung window toward the southern edge. The rear elevation is densely covered in lush vegetation. The side, south elevation is the least accessible due to its proximity to the neighboring property and includes one hung and one casement wood windows flanking the exposed brick chimney. The property also includes a detached garage at the northeast corner of the site, which features a flat roof with Spanish clay tiled shed above a pair of wood carriage doors.

### Interior Features of the Property

Although typically not included in a City Historic Resource Designation, the Applicant has requested the Commission consider designating an interior feature of the property. As such, staff has presented a description of the decorative fireplace that is permanently affixed in a communal area of the house, which if included in an approved designation, would require a Permit to Alter a Designated Historic Resource for any proposed alterations. The fireplace is located in the front living area facing the street and is elevated onto a stucco and tiled bench and constructed of Malibu Tile with a mantel.

Malibu Tile is significant because it is a ceramic tile produced at Malibu Potteries in Malibu, California during the late 1920s, which helped introduce a popular style that was replicated throughout the region. The tile design exhibits bright contrasting colors in a geometric pattern reminiscent of tiles historically produced in the Arab world. The Adamson House in Malibu, California, designated on both the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources, contains the largest and most varied display of original Malibu Tile. The Malibu Tile on the subject fireplace is likely one of the few examples of this original craftsmanship that exist in the City of Burbank.

### Documented Changes to the Property

The Resource appears to contain most if not all the original features of the house. The design and material of all building features are period appropriate and there is no evidence of nonoriginal work. The Applicant has noted that any deteriorated features were previously restored using period appropriate applications.

### Current Conditions, Use, and Proposed Plans

The exterior of the building appears to be in good condition and has been well maintained over the years. The carriage doors attached to the garage appear to be sagging and may require rehabilitation. The Project site is still used as a single-family residence and the

Applicant plans to continue occupying the house as he has since 1990 and may apply for the Mills Act Program if found eligible.

### **Historic Overview:**

#### **Spanish Colonial Revival Style:**

The Spanish Colonial Revival Style is discussed in the 2009 Burbank Citywide Historic Context Report ("Context Report"), which documents the history of Burbank's built environment and identifies periods of significance over the course of Burbank's history, serving as the basis for a determination of resource eligibility. The Context Report (Exhibit E) states that the style was popular in Southern California from 1915 to the 1930s. The style grew out of a renewed interest in the Spanish Missions in the Southwest and the Monterey Revival. The architectural features of this style are intended to reflect traditional Spanish architecture with local building materials, such as Adobe brick or stucco. The style was used in the design of single and multiple-family residences constructed in the city during from the 1920s through the early 1930s.

The Context Report also identifies the character-defining features of the Spanish Colonial Revival Style, which include:

- Asymmetrical or rectangular floor plan
- Flat or low-pitched gabled roof with red clay tile sheathing
- Textured stucco cladding
- Multi-pane wood casement windows
- Rustic wood door with cast iron hardware
- Arched or rectangular doorways

#### **Association with the Great Depression (1929-1938)**

The Context Report mentions how building construction in Burbank during the Great Depression of the 1930s was only a fraction of that of the 1920s due to the economic impacts of the Great Depression and consisted primarily of industrial buildings; residential and commercial development was at a virtual standstill during this period. Thus, the only sign of building activity was on the southwest side of the city with the construction of the Walt Disney and Columbia studios. The creation of both studios in addition to the expansion of Warner Bros. resulted in a dramatic reduction of farmland in southwest Burbank. Only a few farms remained in the city by the end of the 1930s.

Despite the lull in development, there was sporadic construction of primarily single-family residences throughout the city, and an airport was constructed on the northwest side of the city. The local industries were for the most part not affected by the Great Depression.



Walt Disney established a studio complex in Burbank during the early 1930s, and the workforce at Lockheed began to increase annually after the development of the Electra plane in 1934. Commercial development in downtown and along major thoroughfares outside of the city's core also began to pick up towards the latter part of the 1930s as the effects of the Great Depression began to weaken. Many of these homes were built as infill within the Magnolia Park area, near the new television studios.

#### Character Defining Features of Residential Working- and Middle-Class Single-Family Construction Associated with Burbank During the Great Depression (1929-1938):

- One-story, low massing, small to modest in size
- Wood framed
- Spanish Colonial, Tudor Revival or Minimal Traditional (after 1935)
- One or two-car detached garage
- Some with porte cocheres
- Hollywood style (center grass) or a fully paved driveway
- Set back from street side

#### Essential Aspects of Integrity of Residential Working- and Middle-Class Single-Family Construction Associated with Burbank During the Great Depression (1929-1938):

- Location: Near and outside of downtown core; infill within existing developments, near studios
- Setting: Located on subdivided lots with residential landscaping features; associated fencing; one-car garage at rear of lot with a concrete driveway; sidewalks; graded streets lined with trees
- Materials: Wood framed structure; stucco cladding; wood windows and doors
- Design: One-story asymmetrical or square plan; porte cochere; additional design features specific to architectural style (Refer to style guide.)
- Workmanship: Wood framed construction; stucco cladding; decorative elements based on style
- Feeling: A 1920s/1930s single-family working class residential neighborhood
- Association: The Great Depression period in Burbank; residential development spurred by new industries

#### Tony Anselmo

In 1990, the property was purchased by current owner Tony Anselmo and he currently resides at the property. Mr. Anselmo began working at Walt Disney Studios in 1980 as animator on 20 Disney animated features, including The Little Mermaid, Beauty and the Beast, and The Lion King. In 1985, Mr. Anselmo debuted as the voice of popular Disney

animated character Donald Duck, after being mentored by original voice actor, Clarence Nash, who died in 1985. Mr. Anselmo continues in this role to this day.

Due to Mr. Anselmo's profession and his interest in film history, the property became a popular meeting place for colleagues in the entertainment industry such as Wayne Allwine (Mickey Mouse), Russi Taylor (Minnie Mouse), Bill Farmer (Goofy and Pluto), Corey Burton, Tress MacNielle, and neighbor Katherine Beaumont (Alice in Wonderland). Hollywood luminaries Jane Russell, Jane Withers, Debbie Reynolds, and Mouseketeer Dorren Tracy were also frequent visitors.

## **ANALYSIS**

The single-family residence at 808 North Ford Street is eligible for designation as a Historic Resource under Criterion C of BMC Section 10-1-926(C), which states:

[The property] embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

Generally, to qualify under Criterion C, a property type would need to display most of the character-defining features of its style. It must retain high integrity of design, materials and workmanship that convey its period of construction. While most buildings undergo alteration over time, these alterations should not significantly change the historic appearance of the building.

Under Criterion C, the building at 808 North Ford Street is significant because it is an intact example of a Spanish Colonial Revival style single-family residence. The building has a level of architectural integrity (its ability to demonstrate why it is significant) through its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling, as follows:

- Location: The building and other site features are in the original locations and sited near the studios.
- Setting: The single-family neighborhood is intact, though the construction dates in the vicinity range from widely.
- Materials: The building retains many of its original exterior materials. The building is a wood framed structure with stucco cladding, wood windows and doors
- Design: The building retains the majority of its form, plan, space, structure, and style, including a one-story asymmetrical plan, porte cochere, and additional design features specific to the architectural style such as arched windows and openings.
- Workmanship: The building retains the majority of its exterior materials and features that reflect the craftsmanship of the 1930s single-family design and

construction, and therefore retains integrity of workmanship. These features include the wood framed construction, stucco cladding, and decorative such as the interior tiled fireplace.

- Feeling: The property clearly expresses the characteristics of a 1930s single-family working class residential neighborhood.
- Association: The property at 808 North Ford Street retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling, and therefore continues to convey its association with the Great Depression period in Burbank and the residential development spurred by new industries including the motion picture studios.

Based on the above, the Project site retains sufficient integrity to qualify for designation as a landmark under Criterion C. The building retains all its original character-defining features, including a one-story, low massing, small sized building built in a wood framed construction in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with a one-car detached garage with a porte cochere, Hollywood style (center grass) driveway, and large set back from the street.

Although the property was owned and occupied by Tony Anselmo during the height of his career as the voice of Donald Duck for Walt Disney Studios, and therefore directly associated with his personal and professional life such that it would be significant under Criterion B (association with the lives of persons important in the past), Mr. Anselmo is still living and therefore designation under Criterion B is not appropriate at this time. A posthumous amendment to a previously approved Historic Resource Designation should be considered in the future.

Contributing features to this designation include the main building with detached garage, and the interior tiled fireplace located in the front living area.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW**

The proposed Designation has been evaluated under the CEQA and requires no further CEQA review. The Designation is exempt from further CEQA review pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15308, Class 8 pertaining to Actions by Regulatory Agencies for the Protection of the Environment such as the designation of historic sources. Additionally, the documents and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings related to the Designation, upon which the decision to recommend approval of the proposed Resolution, qualifies for a common sense exemption under CEQA or in the alternative, is not a "project" subject to CEQA review, and therefore requires no further evaluation.

## **CONCLUSION:**

The property at 808 North Ford Street qualifies for designation as a Historic Resource under Criterion C as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region,

or method of construction and is an intact example of a Spanish Colonial Revival style single-family residence constructed during the Great Depression period of 1929-1938.

List of Exhibits	
Exhibit	Title
A	Resolution
B	Application Form
C	Photographs
D	Notice of Eligibility
E	Historic Context Report (Excerpt)
F	Aerial Map

# EXHIBIT A

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

## **A RESOLUTION OF THE HERITAGE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF BURBANK RECOMMENDING THE CITY COUNCIL ADOPT A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BURBANK TO APPROVE AN APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF A HISTORIC RESOURCE**

**(PROJECT NUMBER 24-0000692, DESIGNATION OF A HISTORIC RESOURCE)**

### **THE HERITAGE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF BURBANK FINDS:**

A. The Heritage Commission of the City of Burbank at its regular meeting of June 5, 2025, held a public meeting on Project No. 24-0000692, a request by Anthony Anselmo, owner of 808 North Ford Street (the "Project" site), to designate the exterior and portions of the interior of the house on the Project site as a Historic Resource in accordance with Burbank Municipal Code (BMC) Section 10-1-925 et seq.

B. Said meeting was properly noticed in accordance with the provisions of BMC Section 10-1-927(C).

C. The Heritage Commission considered the report and recommendations of the City Planner, and the evidence presented at such meeting.

D. The Heritage Commission has determined that the house at 808 North Ford Street meets BMC Section 10-1-926(C) for designation as a Historic Resource in accordance with Section 10-1-927 because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction.

E. The Heritage Commission has reviewed the City Planner's environmental assessment and concurs that the proposed Resolution is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15308, Class 8 pertaining to Actions by Regulatory Agencies for the Protection of the Environment such as by designation of historic sources. As such, the adoption of the proposed Resolution is exempt from CEQA and no further analysis under the CEQA is required.

F. The documents and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings, upon which the decision to recommend approval of the proposed Resolution, including the designation of a historic resource (Project No. 24-0000692) and associated environmental assessment that the proposed Project qualifies for a common sense exemption under CEQA or in the alternative, is not a "project" subject to CEQA, is located in the Planning Division of the City of Burbank and the custodian of the record is the City Planner.

**THE HERITAGE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF BURBANK RESOLVES:**

1. The findings above are true and correct, and incorporated herein.

2. Project No. 24-0000692, a request to designate the house at 808 North Ford Street as a Historic Resource as described above and in the Staff Report dated June 5, 2025, and as reflected in the attachment hereto, which would result in designation of a historic resource, is hereby recommended to the City Council for approval. Attachment A (Draft City Council Resolution) to this Resolution, reflects the Commission's recommendation to Council.

3. The recommendation to approve the proposed Resolution, including the designation of a Historic Resource, is based on the Commission's ability to make the following determination that the Resource meets the following criteria for approval as a Designated Historic Resource as provided in BMC Section 10-1-926:

*C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.*

The house is an intact example of a Spanish Colonial Revival style single-family residence constructed during the Great Depression period of 1929-1938.

4. The Heritage Commission authorizes any modifications deemed necessary by the City Attorney to the proposed Resolution to address any editorial changes deemed necessary to maintain consistency with the applicable state laws and city regulations and procedures.

5. The Secretary of the Heritage Commission shall forward a signed copy of this Resolution with the Heritage Commission's report and decision to the City Council in accordance with BMC Section 10-1-927(C).

PASSED AND ADOPTED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_, 2025.

HERITAGE COMMISSION

\_\_\_\_\_  
Don Baldaseroni  
Chair

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES  
CITY OF BURBANK

I, Fred Ramirez, Secretary of the Heritage Commission of the City of Burbank, certify that this Resolution was adopted by the Heritage Commission at its regular meeting held on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2025 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOS:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINED:

---

Fred Ramirez, Secretary

**ATTACHMENT A – DRAFT CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION**

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BURBANK TO APPROVE  
AN APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF A HISTORIC RESOURCE.

(PROJECT NUMBER 24-0000692, DESIGNATION OF A HISTORIC RESOURCE)

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BURBANK FINDS:

A. The Heritage Commission of the City of Burbank at its regular meeting of June 5, 2025, held a public meeting on Project No. 24-0000692, a request by Anthony Anselmo, owner of 808 North Ford Street, to designate the exterior and portions of the interior of the house on the property as a Historic Resource in accordance with Burbank Municipal Code (BMC) Section 10-1-925 et seq.

B. Said meeting was properly noticed in accordance with the provisions of Section 10-1-927(C).

C. The Heritage Commission determined that the house at 808 North Ford Street meets Section C for designation as a Historic Resource in accordance with BMC Section 10-1-926 because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction.

D. The Heritage Commission recommended the City Council approve Project No. 24-0000692, an application to designate the house at 808 North Ford Street as a Historic Resource as described above and in the Staff Report dated June 5, 2025, and as reflected in Attachment A to the Resolution, which would result in designation of a historic resource.

E. On \* \_\_\_\_\_, the City Council at its regular meeting, held a public hearing on No. 24-0000692, an application to designate a historic resource at 808 North Ford Street.

F. Said hearing was properly noticed in accordance with the provisions of BMC Section 10-1-927.

G. The City Council considered the report and recommendations of the City Planner, the action and recommendations of the Heritage Commission as evidenced by its Resolution \* \_\_\_\_\_, and the evidence and testimony presented at such hearing.



H. The Council has determined that the house at 808 North Ford Street meets Criterion C for designation as a Historic Resource in accordance with BMC Section 10-1-927 because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction.

I. This Resolution is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15308, Class 8 pertaining to Actions by Regulatory Agencies for the Protection of the Environment such as designation of historic sources. As such, the adoption of the proposed Resolution is exempt from CEQA and no further analysis under CEQA is required.

J. The documents and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings, upon which the decision to recommend approval of the proposed Resolution, including the designation of a historic resource (Project No. 24-0000692) and associated environmental assessment that the project qualifies for a common sense exemption under CEQA or in the alternative, is not a “project” subject to CEQA review, is located in the Planning Division of the City of Burbank and the custodian of record is the City Planner.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BURBANK RESOVLES:

1. The findings above are true and correct, and incorporated herein.
2. Project No. 24-0000692, an application to designate the house at 808 North Ford Street as a Historic Resource as described above and in the Staff Report dated June 5, 2025, and as reflected in the attachment hereto, which would result in designation of a historic resource, is hereby approved.
3. The City Council’s approval of the Project, including the designation of a Historic Resource, is based on the Council’s ability to make the following determination that the Resource meets the following criteria for approval as a Designated Historic Resource as provided in Section 10-1-926:

*C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.*

The house is an intact example of a Spanish Colonial Revival single-family residence constructed during the Great Depression period of 1929-1938.

4. The City Council’s approval of the Project is not subject to CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15308, Class 8 pertaining to Actions by Regulatory Agencies for the Protection of the Environment such as by designation of historic sources. As such, the adoption of the proposed Resolution is exempt from CEQA and no further analysis under the CEQA is required.

5. The City Council authorizes any change deemed necessary by the City Attorney to the Resolution deemed necessary to maintain consistency with the applicable State laws and City regulations and procedures.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2025.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Nikki Perez  
Mayor of the City of Burbank

Attest:

Approved as to Form  
Office of the City Attorney

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kimberley Clark, City Clerk

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jill Vander Borcht  
Chief Assistant City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA            )  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES    ) ss.  
CITY OF BURBANK                )

I, Kimberley Clark, City Clerk of the City of Burbank, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. \_\_\_\_\_ was duly and regularly passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Burbank at its regular meeting held on the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2025, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

I further certify that said Synopsis was published as required by law in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Burbank, California within 14 days following its\_\_\_\_\_, 2025 adoption.

---

Kimberley Clark, City Clerk

# EXHIBIT B

## Attachment B City of Burbank Application for Designation as a Historic Resource

### Property Owner Information

Name: Tony Anselmo

Mailing Address: 808 N Ford Street

City: Burbank

State: CA

Zip code: 91505

Phone  
Numbers:

Mobile: 818-395-3959

Work:

Home:

E-mail: tonyanselmo808@gmail.com

Fax:

### Property Information

Address of Property:

808 N Ford Street

Legal Description:

TRACT NO 6331 LOT 49

Assessor Parcel Number:

2419027025

Property Description:

2 BED 1 BATH SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE 913 SQ FT, LOT SIZE 6501 SQ FT, DETACHED GARAGE

### Use Category:

☒ Single Family

☐ Multi-Family

☐ Commercial/Industrial

☐ Other

### Consent to Proceed with Designation

I have been provided with complete information as to the designation process and the implications of designation pursuant to Title 10, Division 6: Historic Preservation Regulations of the Burbank Municipal Code and I request that my property located at 808 N Ford Street be designated as a Historic Resource and if my property is designated, I consent to the historic designation of the property and agree to abide by the historic preservation regulations found in Title 10, Division 6: Historic Resource Management of the Burbank Municipal Code.

I hereby certify that I am the legally authorized owner of the property involved in this application.

Property Owner Signature:

Tony Anselmo

Tony Anselmo (Jan 29, 2024 10:21 PST)

Date: JANUARY 30, 2024

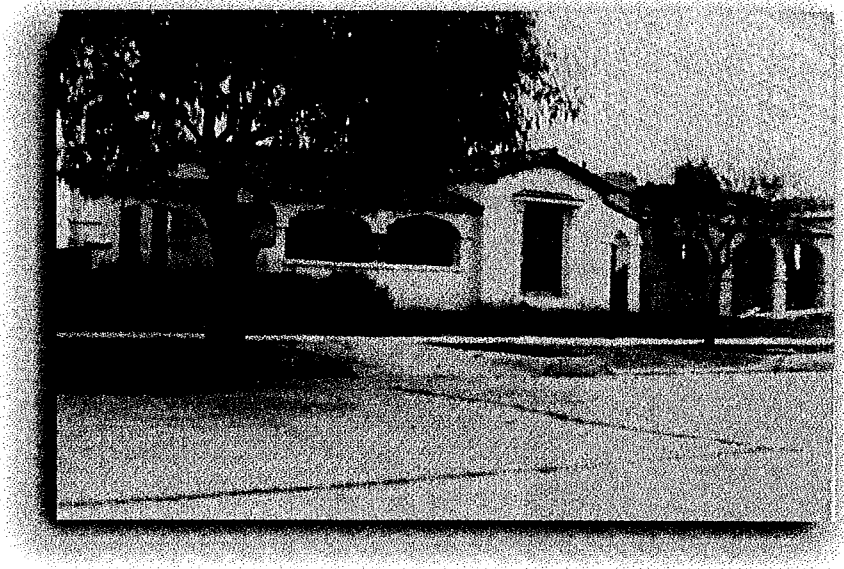
1936

APN: 2419-027-025

Spanish Colonial

Revival

*City of Burbank, California*  
**Application for Designation as a Historic Resource**  
808 North Ford Street • Burbank, CA • 91505



**A PERFECT TIME CAPSULE**

A bygone era in the history of Burbank is exemplified in **808 North Ford Street**, which presents many noteworthy layers of historic, architectural, and cultural interest.

In 1936, Warner Bros. Studio and the adjacent Columbia Ranch were thriving filmmaking centers of Burbank. Like the other famous motion picture studios, these film factories relied on a huge staff of labor and crafts people in hundreds of disciplines to create their movie magic. Culver City grew around the massive MGM, Selznick, and Hal Roach lots, Cheviot Hills around the 20<sup>th</sup> Century-Fox studio, and Hollywood between a half dozen studios of note, including Paramount, Columbia Pictures, and RKO-Radio.

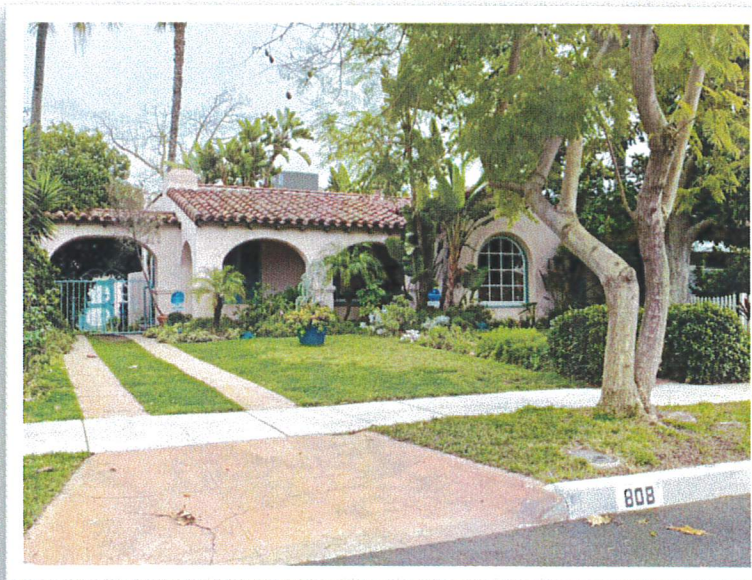
Burbank was similarly populated by the residential efforts of the film trade, who created lovely and livable neighborhoods not far from the studio gates. In 1936, a set construction worker at Warner Bros. built two new homes in the Magnolia Park area of Burbank, at 808 North Ford and 812 North Ford Street. He lived in 812, and built 808 for his parents, who lived here until their deaths in the early 1980s.

The original builder rented out 808 for more than a decade after his parents' passing, before its current owner took possession in February 1990—and began an exhaustive and careful restoration.

Only about 15 of these classic California bungalows remain peppered through the Magnolia Park neighborhood, but 808 Ford Street is the sole remaining example of this style that has not been altered, renovated, remodeled, or demolished. Instead, it has been fully and lovingly restored with care and erudition.

*(more)*

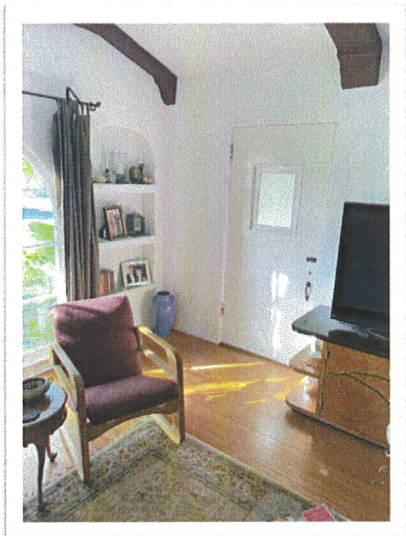




## PRESERVATION

From sidewalk to interior to back lot, 808 North Ford Street shows its historic character. Its architectural style and scale exude a charm of a hundred years past. Inside, it is filled with a handsome, intimate warmth and style in scale, finishes, and fittings.

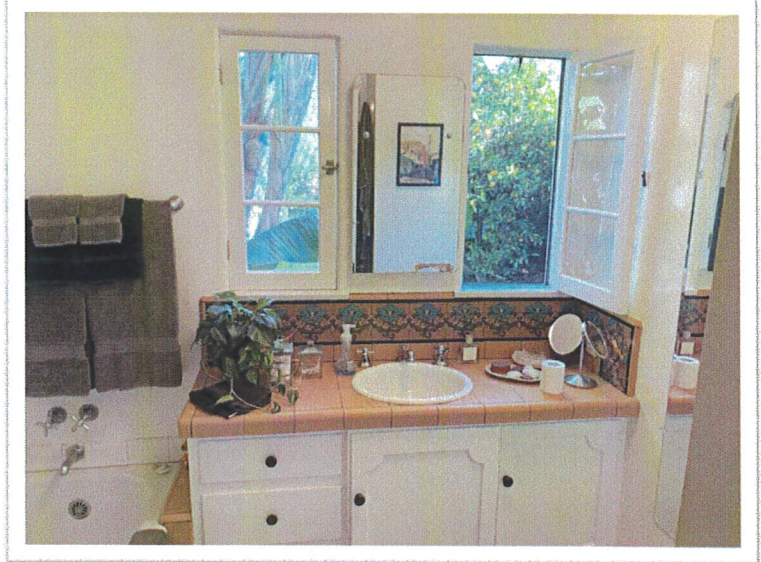
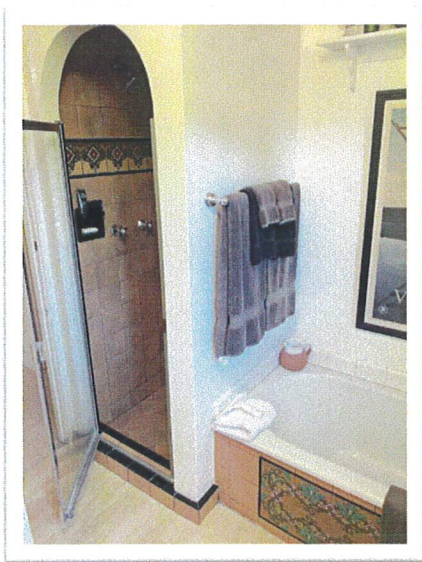
Even all its furnishings, appliances, and textiles are either authentic, or accurate to the style of the 1930s and 40s, retaining the integrity of the architecture and reflective of its design origins.



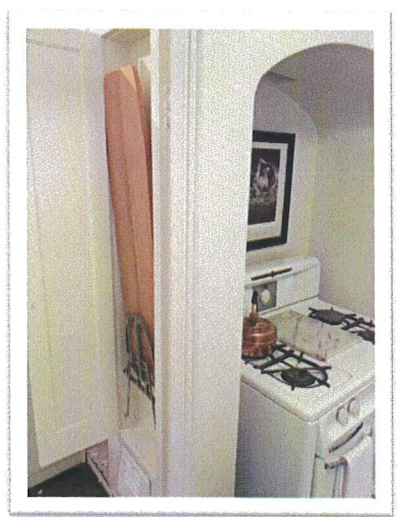
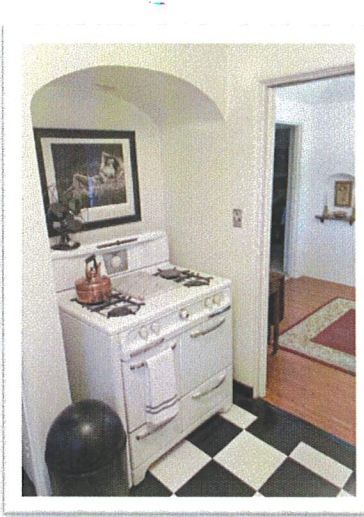
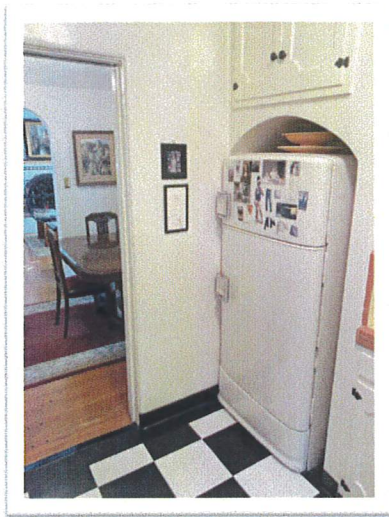
The living spaces feature lath and plaster textured walls, a beamed ceiling, and original hardwood floors. All doors are likewise original (down to brass doorknobs with keyholes), as are the Art Deco light fixtures.

*(more)*





The bathroom shower features restored Malibu Tile, original bathtub, medicine chest, and storage cabinets. Vintage faucets and plumbing hardware were sourced and installed.



In the kitchen, the linoleum black and white checkered floor has been restored, and the original sink, cabinets (including a drop ironing board cupboard), and kitchen tile were restored and preserved, along with the vintage oven and refrigerator.

(more)



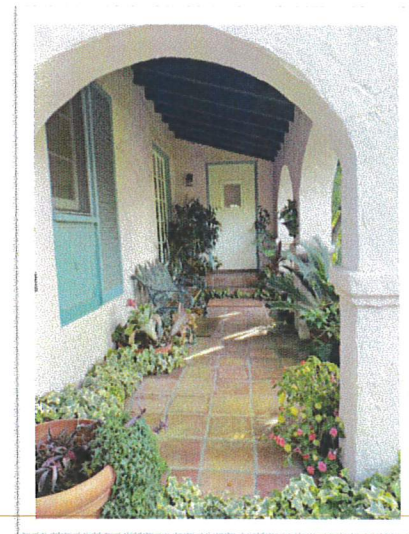
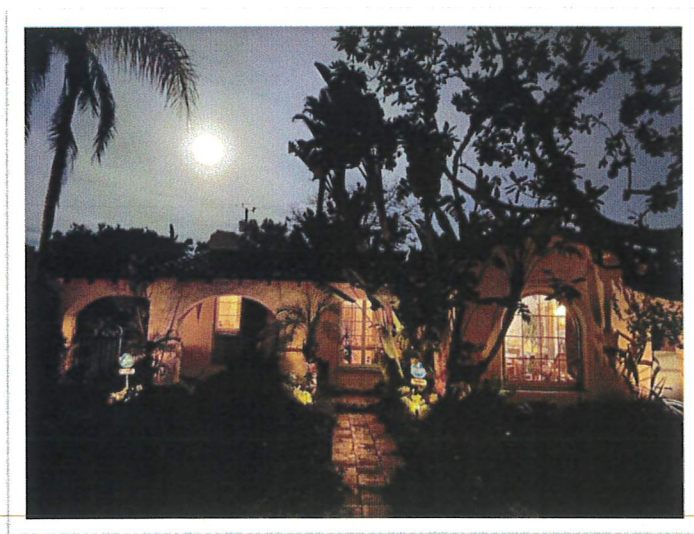


### **CALIFORNIA DREAM**

In addition to its connection to the local film industry and its architectural significance, 808 North Ford Street is a post card example of the early 20th century vision of the California lifestyle.

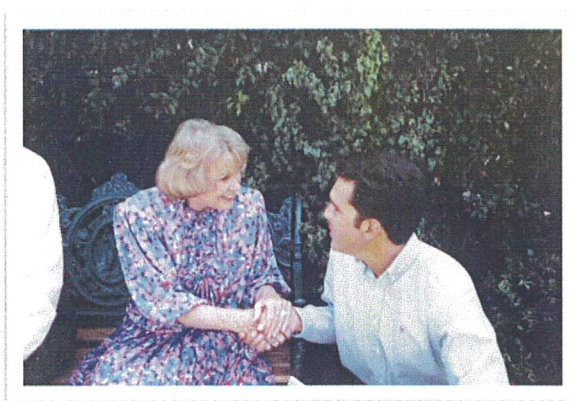
Both in front and back of the generous lot feature lush lawns and flower beds. A full-grown original orange tree, King Palms, and tropical plant materials including giant Bird of Paradise, hibiscus, plumeria, begonias, and impatiens speak to the era of the original California Dream.

An original red ribbon driveway leads to a separate detached garage, original to house and representative of the burgeoning California “car culture” of the era in which the house was built. The garage features the same tile roof as the house, and lath and plaster textured walls.



(more)



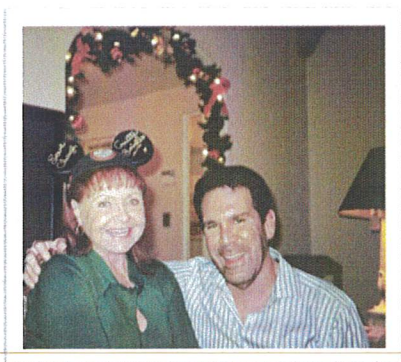


### **A SOCIAL SPOT FOR MOVIE MAKERS**

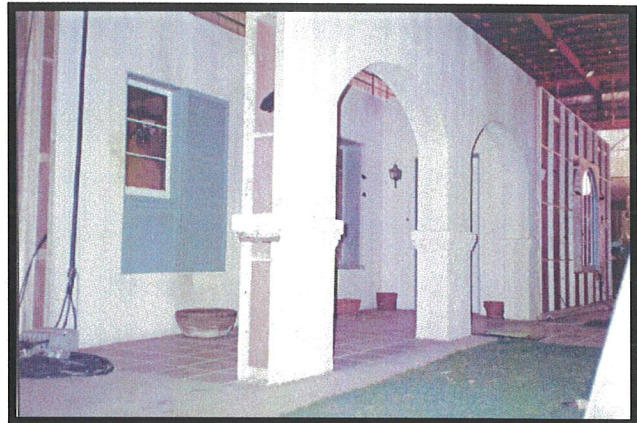
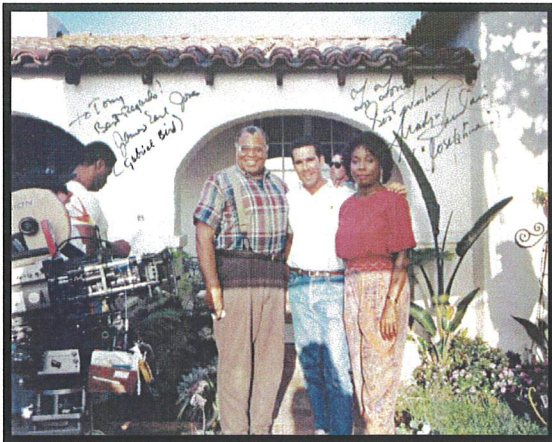
In 1990, Disney Animator and the voice of Donald Duck Tony Anselmo purchased the house. Due to his profession and his interest in film history, the home became a destination for dozens of stars and celebrities over the ensuing decades.

Famed Disney talent including Tony's voice acting colleagues Wayne Allwine (Mickey Mouse), Russi Taylor (Minnie Mouse), Bill Farmer (Goofy and Pluto), Corey Burton, Tress MacNielle, and Clark Street neighbor Katherine Beaumont (Disney's Alice in Wonderland) were frequent visitors.

From 1999 until her passing in 2011, Hollywood legend Jane Russell would stay in this house whenever she visited from her homes in Montecito and Santa Maria. Other Stars from Hollywood's Golden Era who were frequent guests at 808 included Jane Withers, Debbie Reynolds, and Mouseketeer Doreen Tracy.



(more)



### A LOCATION WITH CHARACTER

Because of its careful restoration and proximity to Warner Bros. Studios, 808 Ford was used as a film location, the home of James Earl Jones's character Gabriel Byrd, in the 1991-92 ABC television series *Pros and Cons*. Co-starring Madge Sinclair and Richard Crenna, the series also built a precise matching replica of the house on an interior sound stage at Warner Bros. (above right)!

(June Allyson and Stuart Granger were guest stars in the fourth episode of the series, "It's the Pictures That Got Small," which used the back exterior for a location as well.)

### STATISTICS

Parcel number: 2419027025

Lot Size: 6,501 square feet

Total interior livable area: 913 square feet

Bedrooms: 2

Bathrooms: 1

Fireplace

Foundation Type: Raised

Building Style Type: Spanish Revival/Mission

Parking & Garage Information

Parking Type: On Site

Lot Information

# of Buildings: 1

Legal Lot Number: 49

Legal Block Number: 2

Municipality Name: BURBANK

Acres: 0.1492

Depth Footage: 130

Front Footage: 50

Zoning Code: BUR1\*

County Use Description: SINGLE FAMILY RESID

Subdivision Name: 6331

Legal Description: TRACT NO 6331 LOT 49



EXHIBIT C

PROJECT NO. 24-0000692

APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF A HISTORIC RESOURCE

808 NORTH FORD STREET

PHOTOGRAPHS



Primary (West) Elevation (Undated)



Front Façade, Looking Southeast (Undated)





Primary Elevation as Viewed at Night (Undated)



View of Driveway (Undated)



Side (North) Elevation (Undated)



Side (North) Elevation (Undated)





Side (North) Elevation (04/01/25)



Rear (East) Elevation (04/01/25)





Side (South) Elevation (04/01/25)



Side (South) Elevation (04/01/25)



Side (South) Elevation, West Window (05/21/25)



Side (South) Elevation, West Window Interior (05/21/25)





Detached Garage (Undated)



Detached Garage (04/01/25)





Interior Fireplace (04/01/25)



Interior Fireplace (04/01/25)



Interior Fireplace Detail (05/21/25)



May 8, 2025

TONY ANSELMO  
808 N FORD STREET  
BURBANK, CA 91505

Via email: tonyanselmo808@gmail.com

**RE: NOTICE OF ELIGIBILITY**  
**Application for Designation as a Historic Resource**  
**808 North Ford Street**  
Project No. # 24-0000692

Dear Mr. Anselmo:

The Planning Division staff has reviewed your application to designate the single-family residence at the above referenced address as a Historic Resource and evaluated the historic/architectural significance of the property according to the criteria for eligibility in Burbank Municipal Code (BMC) Section 10-1-926.

After conducting a site inspection and review of the application, available permit records, and other available historical documentation, staff has determined that the property is eligible for designation as a Historic Resource, as it can meet eligibility criterion C for designation as a Historic Resource listed in BMC Section 10-1-926. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. It is an intact example of a Spanish Colonial Revival single-family residence constructed during the Great Depression period of 1929-1938.

The application is tentatively scheduled for a public hearing before the Heritage Commission on **Thursday, June 5, 2025**. At that time, the Commission will review the evidence presented in a designation report (to be prepared by the staff) to determine whether the property meets Historic Resource designation criteria. If the Commission recommends approval of the designation, the staff will forward the nomination to the City Clerk, who will schedule a noticed public hearing before the City Council.

Prior to the hearing, staff will send you a notice about the public hearing with the Heritage Commission, as well as a copy of the agenda and the designation report.

If you have any questions about this letter or the review process, I may be reached by telephone at (818) 238-5250, or via e-mail at rkeatinge@burbankca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bobby Keatinge".

Bobby Keatinge  
Associate Planner





# City of Burbank

## Citywide Historic Context

### Report



Prepared By:

**Galvin**Preservation**Associates**



1611 s. pacific coast highway  
suite 104  
redondo beach ca 90277

September, 2009

## Table of Contents

<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>3</b>
OBJECTIVES AND GOALS.....	3
DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT STUDY AREA.....	3
<b>HISTORIC CONTEXT METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>5</b>
PRELIMINARY SITE STUDY AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH.....	5
DEVELOPMENT OF DRAFT HISTORIC CONTEXT .....	6
REVIEW OF EXISTING POLICY AND PREPARATION OF FINAL REPORTS.....	7
<b>CITY OF BURBANK HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>EARLY HISTORY: DEVELOPMENT OF RANCHO PROVIDENCIA AND SAN RAFAEL (1798-1886).....</b>	<b>15</b>
IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY TYPES (1798-1886) .....	20
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY TYPES (1798-1886) .....	21
<i>Residential (Farmhouse):</i> .....	23
<b>THE FOUNDING OF BURBANK AND THE GROWTH OF THE TOWN (1886-1889).....</b>	<b>27</b>
IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY TYPES (1886-1889) .....	33
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY TYPES (1886-1889) .....	34
<i>Residential (Working and Middle Class Single-Family):</i> .....	35
<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INCORPORATION (1888-1911).....</b>	<b>39</b>
IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY TYPES (1890-1911) .....	44
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY TYPES (1890-1911) .....	45
<i>Residential (Working and Middle Class Single-Family):</i> .....	47
<b>INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT BOOM (1911-1928).....</b>	<b>51</b>
IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY TYPES (1912-1928) .....	59
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY TYPES INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT (1912-1928).....	60
<i>Commercial (Downtown):</i> .....	63
<i>Commercial (Outside of Downtown along major arterial streets):</i> .....	64
<i>Commercial (Automobile Dealerships):</i> .....	65
<i>Industrial/Manufacturing (Motion Picture Industry):</i> .....	66
<i>Industrial/Manufacturing (General):</i> .....	67
<i>Residential Development of the 1920s</i> .....	71
IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY TYPES RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT (1912-1928).....	79
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY TYPES RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT (1912-1928).....	80
<i>Residential (Working and Middle Class Single-Family):</i> .....	83
<i>Residential (High Style Single-Family Residential):</i> .....	84
<i>Residential (Multiple-family residential):</i> .....	85
<i>Social Infrastructural Buildings (Schools):</i> .....	86
<b>BURBANK DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION (1929-1935).....</b>	<b>89</b>
IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY TYPES (1929-1938) .....	93
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY TYPES (1929-1938) .....	94
<i>Residential (Working and Middle Class Single-Family):</i> .....	95
<i>Residential (Multiple-Family Residential):</i> .....	96
<i>Residential (Motion Picture Studio Related Homes):</i> .....	97
<i>Social Infrastructural Buildings (Churches):</i> .....	98
<i>Industrial/Manufacturing (Airport Terminal Building):</i> .....	99
<b>POST GREAT DEPRESSION POPULATION BOOM (1939-1940).....</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>BURBANK DURING WORLD WAR II (1941-1945) .....</b>	<b>104</b>
IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY TYPES (1939-1945).....	109
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY TYPES (1939-1945) .....	111

<i>Commercial (Downtown):</i> .....	113
<i>Commercial (Outside of Downtown along arterial corridors):</i> .....	114
<i>Residential (Working and Middle Class Single-Family):</i> .....	115
<i>Residential (High Style Single-Family Residential):</i> .....	116
<i>Residential (Multiple-Family Residential):</i> .....	117
<i>Social Infrastructural Buildings (Schools):</i> .....	118
<i>Industrial/Manufacturing (General):</i> .....	119
<i>Commercial (Movie Theaters):</i> .....	120
<i>Social Infrastructural Buildings (Hospitals):</i> .....	121
<i>Social Infrastructural Buildings (Churches):</i> .....	122
<i>Infrastructural Buildings (Civic Buildings):</i> .....	123
<b>BURBANK DURING THE POST-WAR YEARS (1946-1960)</b> .....	<b>127</b>
<b>BURBANK DURING THE 1960s</b> .....	<b>134</b>
IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY TYPES (1946-1965).....	137
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY TYPES (1946-1965).....	139
<i>General Commercial (Outside of downtown core):</i> .....	143
<i>Transportation Related Commercial (Car Washes):</i> .....	144
<i>Transportation Related Commercial (Motels):</i> .....	145
<i>Transportation Related Commercial (Drive-thru Restaurants):</i> .....	146
<i>Transportation Related Commercial (Coffee Shops):</i> .....	147
<i>Residential (Working and Middle Class Single-Family):</i> .....	148
<i>Residential (High Style Single-Family Residential):</i> .....	149
<i>Residential (Multiple-Family Residential):</i> .....	150
<i>Residential (Temporary Housing for Veterans and Japanese Americans):</i> .....	151
<i>Social Infrastructural Buildings (Churches):</i> .....	152
<i>Industrial/Manufacturing (Aircraft Parts Manufacturing):</i> .....	153
<i>Industrial/Manufacturing (General):</i> .....	154
<i>Industrial/Manufacturing (Airplane Hangars):</i> .....	155
<i>Infrastructural Buildings (Municipal Power General Plants and Sub-Stations):</i> .....	156
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE GUIDE</b> .....	<b>159</b>
FOLK VICTORIAN.....	159
QUEEN ANNE.....	159
CRAFTSMAN.....	160
NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL.....	160
COLONIAL REVIVAL.....	161
SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL.....	161
TUDOR REVIVAL.....	162
ART DECO (STREAMLINE) MODERNE.....	162
MINIMAL TRADITIONAL.....	163
RANCH.....	163
MID CENTURY (MULTIPLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL).....	164
MID CENTURY (COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL).....	164
APPLICATION OF EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR HISTORIC PROPERTIES.....	167
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	<b>173</b>
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDRESSING HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES.....	173
IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL DISTRICTS AREAS.....	174
PRIORITIES FOR FUTURE SURVEY EFFORTS.....	178
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES TO THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCE.....	180
<b>LIST OF PREPARERS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>199</b>
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>203</b>
<b>END NOTES</b> .....	<b>207</b>

# Great Depression (1929-1938)





### *Burbank during the Great Depression (1929-1935)*

Due to the phenomenal growth of Burbank during the 1920s, the population grew five fold to just below 17,000 people by 1930. By the late 1920s, the city had firmly established its own identity as an industrial suburban community. The Great Depression, however, had an immediate negative effect on land development in the city. Despite the grim prospects, the city showed signs of optimism in 1931 when a new city seal was adopted by the city council. The design of the new seal (see Figures 37 and 38) contained an airplane flying above the city grid, illustrating its move away from agriculture, which the 1911 seal represented.



**Figure 37.** *The original city seal adopted in 1911. (Mary Jane Strickland and Theodore X. Garcia. A History of Burbank: A Special Place in History, Burbank, CA: Burbank Historical Society, 2000)*

**Figure 38.** *City seal adopted in 1931. (Mary Jane Strickland and Theodore X. Garcia. A History of Burbank: A Special Place in History, Burbank, CA: Burbank Historical Society, 2000)*

One of the key developments in the city at the start of the Great Depression was the creation of an airport in 1930. Coinciding with the establishment of Lockheed during the late 1920s, an area just west of Lockheed was being transformed into an airfield. In September of 1928, Burbank was being considered as a site for an airfield for the United Aircraft Transport Company. By 1929, Boeing Air Transport, a subsidiary of United Aircraft, purchased 240 acres located near the intersection of Hollywood Way and Vanowen Street. Construction of the airport began immediately and was completed by late 1929. It included a terminal building in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, hangars, an administration building and two runways with an average length of 3,500'

and 300' wide. The airport also contained a 72,000 square foot hangar, the largest of its kind in the nation.<sup>93</sup> A factory for Northrop Aircraft Ltd., a subsidiary of United Aircraft, was also constructed at the airport. Soon after its completion, the first airmail shipment was flown from the airport in November of 1929. The first airmail office in the nation was opened at the airport two years later on April 1.<sup>94</sup> United Air Terminal was officially dedicated on Memorial Day May 30, 1930.<sup>95</sup>



**Figure 39.** *Circa 1930s view of United Airport terminal building (Los Angeles Public Library).*

The Great Depression, which put a hold on residential development, did not have an immediate impact on the city's manufacturing plants. Certain industries thrived during the depression. In fact, in a 1933 study of Burbank industries, the city was ranked tenth in the state for overall product valuation and seventh in overall wages paid.<sup>96</sup> Lockheed Corporation became a subsidiary to the Detroit (Michigan) based Detroit Aircraft Corporation when Allan Lougheed sold the company in 1929. In October of 1931, exactly two years after the start of the Great Depression, the Detroit Aircraft Corporation

filed for bankruptcy. As a subsidiary, Lockheed had no control over its fate. By the following June, Lockheed's assets were purchased by an east coast banker and the company was reincorporated later that year. The newly revived company soon took off after their development of the "Electra," a ten-passenger twin engine airplane in 1934. The company employed 400 people by the following year and there was an annual two folds increase in the work force from 1935 to when the company began building the Electra for the British Royal Air Force (RAF) in 1938. In order to build the Electra for the RAF, Lockheed created a subsidiary, the Vega Airplane Company, and built a plant on a thirty acre site located adjacent to the United Air Terminal.<sup>97</sup> By 1940, Lockheed was able to purchase the airport and it was renamed Lockheed Air Terminal. The Moreland Motor Truck Company, a fixture in the city since 1917, went into receivership in January of 1935. However by the end of the year, the company reorganized and the umbrella of receivership was lifted from the company. The company finally closed in 1941.

Motion pictures, especially musicals worked to boost the morale of the public experiencing the Great Depression. The movie industry flourished in this environment. In 1934, Columbia Ranch studio was established on a forty acre lot located along Hollywood Way between Verdugo Avenue and Oak Street. By 1936, Warner Brothers acquired a total of 110 acres of farmland that adjoined the studio and doubled its original size with the construction fifty buildings. Two years later, Disney Studios established on 51 acres of land located approximately one-half mile east of Warner Brothers Studio along Alameda Avenue and Buena Vista Street.<sup>98</sup>

## ***Identification of Property Types Associated with the Great Depression (1929-1938)***

(beginning of the Great Depression to the end of the Great Depression; very little development in Burbank)

### Building/ Resource Typologies:

- a. Commercial
  - 67. Downtown Commercial (ca. 1930s; stripped ornament)
    - a. Simple stripped ornament
    - b. Art deco/ streamline moderne one story commercial
  - 68. Commercial Development outside commercial core (very little development)
- b. Residential
  - 69. Magnolia Park (early 1923)- little development
  - 70. Benmar Hills (1923)- little development
  - 71. Working & Middle Class Single Family Residential
    - a. One story minimal traditional- detached one car garage
  - 72. High Style Single Family Residential (Benmar Hills Area)/ Toluca Lake
    - a. Revival styles (Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival)
    - b. French Normandy Revival residences
    - c. Storybook Homes- own context?
  - 73. Multi-family Residential
    - a. Conversion of single family residences into multi-family/duplexes?
- c. Social Infrastructural Buildings
  - b. Public Library (1938) (gone)
  - c. Post Office Building (1937) (existing)
- d. Industrial/ Manufacturing
  - 74. no new construction during this period
- e. Motion Picture Industries
  - 75. Columbia Ranch Studio Established (1934) along Hollywood Way (motion picture studios)
  - 76. Disney Animation Studios (1936) Established adjacent to Warner Brothers
    - a. Streamlined offices
- f. Aircraft Industries
  - 77. Burbank Airport Opens (United Airport) (1930)
    - a. Passenger terminal building (portions of original building)
    - b. Aircraft hangars (none)
    - c. Landing strips- original three- one ways, now only two (paved over?)
- g. Transportation Related Resources
  - 78. Drive-In Movie Theater (1938) where Pavilions is now (gone)
- h. Civic/ Institutional Buildings
  - 79. Fire Stations constructed (gone)
- i. Planning
  - 80. Bridges constructed over the wash area

### ***Description of Property Types Associated with the Great Depression (1929-1938)***

Building construction in Burbank during the Great Depression was only a fraction of that of the 1920s and consisted primarily of industrial buildings; residential and commercial development was at a virtual standstill during this period. Thus the only sign of building activity was on the southwest side of the city with the construction of the Walt Disney and Columbia studios. The creation of both studios in addition to the expansion of Warner Bros. resulted in a dramatic reduction of farmland in southwest Burbank. Only a few farms remained in the city by the end of the 1930s.



**Figure 40.** *Current (2009) view of the (now) Bob Hope Airport terminal building that has been altered. (Photo taken by Galvin Preservation Associates, March 2009.)*



## Burbank During the Great Depression (1929-1938)

### ***Residential (Working and Middle Class Single-Family):***

The Great Depression brought an immediate end to residential and commercial development in Burbank starting in 1929. Despite the lull in development, there was sporadic construction of primarily single-family residences throughout the city, and an airport was constructed on the northwest side of the city. The local industries were for the most part not affected by the Great Depression. Walt Disney established a studio complex in Burbank during the early 1930s, and the workforce at Lockheed began to increase annually after the development of the Electra plane in 1934. Commercial development in downtown and along major thoroughfares outside of the city's core also began to pick up towards the latter part of the 1930s as the affects of the Great Depression began to weaken. Many of these homes were built as infill within the Magnolia Park area, near the new television studios.



#### **Character Defining Features Include:**

- One-story, low massing, small to modest in size
- Wood framed
- Spanish Colonial, Tudor Revival or Minimal Traditional (after 1935) (Refer to style guide for character-defining features.)
- One or two-car detached garage
- Some with porte cocheres
- Hollywood style (center grass) or a fully paved driveway
- Set back from street side

#### **Essential Aspects of Integrity**

- *Location:* Near and outside of downtown core; infill within existing developments, near studios
- *Setting:* Located on subdivided lots with residential landscaping features; associated fencing; one-car garage at rear of lot with a concrete driveway; sidewalks; graded streets lined with trees
- *Materials:* Wood framed structure; stucco cladding; wood windows and doors
- *Design:* One-story asymmetrical or square plan; porte cochere; additional design features specific to architectural style (Refer to style guide.)
- *Workmanship:* Wood framed construction; stucco cladding; decorative elements based on style
- *Feeling:* A 1920s/1930s single-family working class residential neighborhood
- *Association:* The Great Depression period in Burbank; residential development spurred by new industries

#### **Applicable Criteria:**

- (b) *It is identified with persons or events significant in local, regional, state, or national history;*
- (e) *It contributes to the significance of an historic area, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of not less than fifty (50) percent of historic or scenic properties or thematically related grouping of properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development;*
- (h) *It is singular to other distinctive properties, sites, areas, or objects based on an historic, cultural, or architectural motif;*

#### **Eligibility Requirements (Minimum Qualifications for Eligibility)**

Needs to retain its original location and most of its original materials, design, workmanship, setting, feeling and association. These properties will likely contribute to a historic district or a thematic grouping. Properties must retain most of their original design (size, massing, setback, character-defining features) and materials to contribute to the district. Some minor reversible alterations may be acceptable. For the property to be individually significant, then it must be an excellent example as compared to similar properties or be associated with a significant individual.

# Architectural Style Guide

✧ BURBANK! ✧



## ***Colonial Revival***

The style made its first appearance in southern California from the 1900s to the early 1950s. The Colonial Revival style resulted from a rejection of the Queen Anne Revival style, and a desire to return to a more “traditional” American building type. The style is closely related to the Neoclassical Revival and Georgian Revival styles. In Burbank, the Colonial Revival style was used in the design of high style single-family residences and commercial buildings from the 1920s through the 1950s.



### **Character Defining Features Include:**

- Rectangular floor plan
- Symmetrical façade
- Front gabled roof with shallow eaves
- Main entryway topped by a decorative crown or pediment
- Horizontal wood or stucco exterior cladding
- Multi-pane wood sash windows with decorative wood shutters
- Wood paneled door

## ***Spanish Colonial Revival***

The Spanish Colonial Revival style was popular in southern California from 1915 to the 1930s. The style grew out of a renewed interest in the Spanish Missions in the Southwest and the Monterey Revival. The architectural features of this style are intended to reflect traditional Spanish architecture with local building materials, such as Adobe brick or stucco. The style was used in the design of single and multiple-family residences constructed in the city during from the 1920s through the early 1930s.



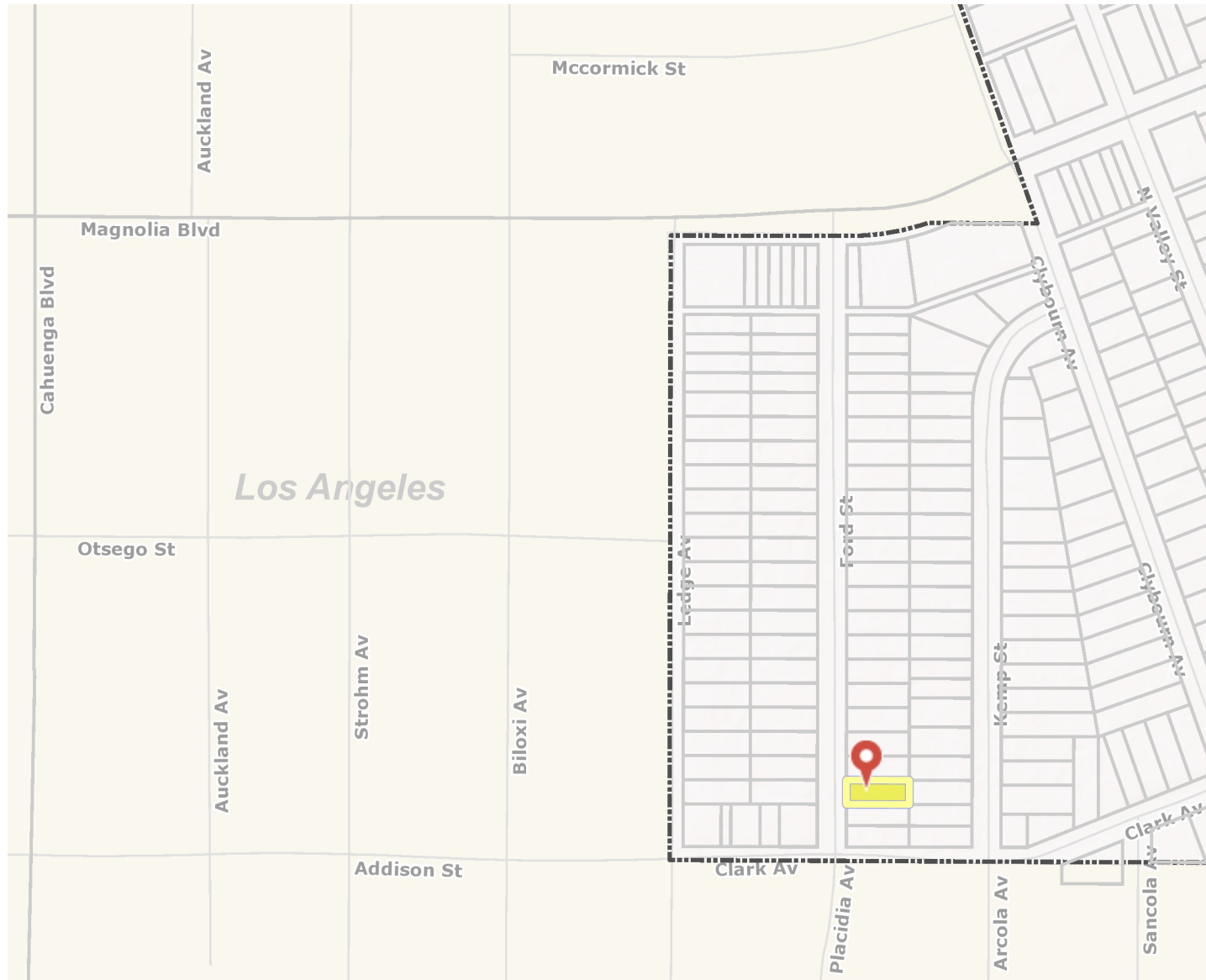
### **Character Defining Features Include:**

- Asymmetrical or rectangular floor plan
- Flat or low-pitched gabled roof with red clay tile sheathing
- Textured stucco cladding
- Multi-pane wood casement windows
- Rustic wood door with cast iron hardware
- Arched or rectangular doorways



# EXHIBIT F

## 808 N Ford St - Aerial Map



### Legend

- Park
- School
- Library
- Airport
- Parcel
- City Boundary
- Road**
  - Freeways
  - Major Boulevards
  - Streets
- + Railroad
- County Relief**
  - High : 254
  - Low : 0

### Map Documentation

Date Printed: 29 May 2025  
 Prepared By:  
 Issued For:  
 Project ID:

### Notes:

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

**ATTACHMENT 2 - 45**

SCALE 1: 4,000  
 0.1 0 0.1 Miles  
 Projection: NAD\_1983\_StatePlane\_California\_V\_FIPS\_0405\_Feet

